THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1834. [NO. 2306.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

ON Wednesday, the 29th instant, will be performed,

THE WOODMAN'S HUT,

With the enterlude of,

THE LANCERS.

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of the

IRISH TUTOR.

The doors to be opened at 6 o'clock, and the performance to commence at 7 precisely.

Boxes..... Rs. 6 | Upper Boxes..... 3
Pit..... 4 | Gallery..... 2

Tickets and places to be had at the Theatre on Tuesday, the 28th., and Wednesday, the 29thinst., from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Quarterly General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, on this day, the 21st inst. at 12 o'clock.

The attendance of all Members at the Presidency particularly desired.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary.*
Civil Fund Office, 21st January, 1834.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work is printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former is six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday next, the 22d instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. will submit for sale, by Public Auction, without reserve, at their rooms, the elegant service of Plate and Plated Ware, Tents, Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Camel Trunks, &c. &c. the property of W. R. MARTIN, Esq., Bengal C. S., proceeding to Europe; the same comprizes Silver Table, Gravy, Dessert and Tea Spoons; Table and Dessert Forks, Soup, Milk, and Sauce Ladles, Salt and Egg Spoons, Fish Slices, Butter knives, Sugar spoons, Mustard ditto, Marrow ditto, all "*en suite,*" of rich double shell pattern; Egg Frames, Bottle Labels, Bottle Tops, two complete sets of silver Handled Table knives and forks, a ditto of silver dessert ditto in cases, Tumbler, Claret and Wine Glass covers.

The Plated Ware comprizes a superb Table service of dishes and covers, Stew dishes and Casserole ditto, Bottle Waggons for 4 Decanters each, handsome Epergne and Plateau, Bread Baskets, Cruet, Pickle and Liquor Frames, 3 Branch Candlesticks, Coffee, Tea, and Butter Pots, Plated Tea Tray, Round and Oblong Salvers, Cowtail Chowries, &c. &c. &c.

At ½ past twelve, will be put up, the Carriage, Buggy, and Saddle Horses; and at 4 P. M. the extensive suite of Tents: These and the Horses may be inspected any day prior to the day of sale, and the other property is now on view; Catalogues will be published of that, and any other offered for sale on the same day.

N. B. A desirable opportunity now offers for Messes or families, wishing to furnish themselves with good and handsome appurtenances of the Table.

On the same day, FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell a small Invoice of superior Office Stationery, Books, Ink Stands, Quills, Ink Powders, Pewter Ink Stands, Sealing Wax, &c. &c. &c. &c. a Six Light Lustre, (new) Mathematical Instruments, Long Cloths, Bengal Canvas, Black Hats, &c.

P. S. In addition to the Tents above enumerated will be put up for Sale, a neat suite of Tents situated on the Esplanade near the Parsee well.

Bombay, 21st January, 1834.

THE remaining stock of Captain BIDEN'S China investment is now offered at reduced prices,—consisting of Tea, Silks, Nankeens, paintings, &c.

No. 5, Military Square, January 20th., 1834.

A CARD.

MATHIAS DE FREITAS, Musician (late of Colonel GRIFFITH'S band) respectfully informs the Ladies at the Presidency, that he will be happy to attend at their houses, either to TUNE PIANO FORTES, or accompany them with either the VIOLIN or FLUTE. He is also Leader of a Set of Quadrille players, and any Commands addressed to him at No. 71, Kavel, behind the small Portuguese Church, will be promptly attended to.—

January 20th, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co.,

Bass' Pale Ale, at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's do do „ 35 „

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

VALUABLE LAW AND OTHER BOOKS FOR PUBLIC SALE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 3d of February, at their Rooms, a collection of the above, belonging to MARTIN WEST, Esq. Catalogues will be published.

The Books may be viewed four days before the sale.

Bombay, 21st Jan., 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 21st Jan. 1834.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE, No. 3, in Rutherfield Street, recently vacated by A. S. LEMESSURIER, Esq.

Do. No. 35, in Meadow Street, do. by H. F. OWEN, Esq.

Do. at Colaba just vacated by Colonel VALIANT.

For particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.

21st January, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupe.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 21st January, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 18th January, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO FALMOUTH,

THE Ship SEVERN, of 500 tons, ADAM DIXON, Commander, will be dispatched about the first of March.

This ship has a Poop and excellent accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain DIXON, or to RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 20th Jan., 1834.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. and Qr. Mr. Manesty, 8th Regt. N. I. from Nugger.
Lieut. Hawkins, do. do. from do.
Lieut and Adjt Cristall, do. do from do.
Asst. Surg Gibson, do. do. from do.
Lieut. O. Bell, 12th Regt Madras N. I. from Jaulnah.
Major. W. K. Lester, Artillery, from Nugger.
Capt. Bolton, H. M. 20th Regt. from Rutanaghery.
Ensign E. Wood, 9th Regt. N. I from do.
Cornet Knox, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, From Kirkee.
Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th Regt. N. I, from Nugger.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. W. Baker, 1 Gr. Regt. to the Malabar Coast.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH,

At Sattara, on the 15th inst. the Lady of Major G. J. Wilson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 10th inst. at St. Thomas's Church, by the Revd. H. Davis, H. F. Own, Esq. to Mary Stanley, widow of the late Lieut. Col. W. H. Stanley.

DEATH,

On the 19th inst. Henry Loftus Guillemand, Esq., aged 35 years.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 17th, Brig Robert Quayle, A. Bleasdale, Master, from London, 25th Augt.
---19th. Ship Annandale, William Fergusson, Master, from Liverpool, 4th Sept. 1833.

DEPARTURES.

---17th, Brig Jean, James Peirse, Master, to Calicut.
---19th Snow Dowlett Savoy, P. J. F. Smith, Master, to Madras, and Sincapoor.
Passengers---27 Malay Pilgrims.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS. -- Melville.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,---Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD--SHIP,---Hastings.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL,---Aurora.
FREE TADERS.---Lady Raffles, Egyptian, Margaret, Stirling Castle, Lady Wilmot Horton, Lady Nugent. Fergus Victory, Lady Gordon, Amity, Clarence, Severn, Quayle and Annandale.
COUNTRY VESSELS.--- Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, Lowjee Family, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Atteoor Rehimon, Maackbar, Helen, Dadaloy, Sultana, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and Rampertap.
FRENCH.--La Nymphe.
H. H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline.

VESSELS LOADING.

Lady Raffles, for London, Kusrovie for the Malay Coast, Hydroos, for Bengal, Victory for London, and Severn for Falmouth.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 21st. JANUARY, 1834.

The *Annandale* from Liverpool the 4th. September arrived yesterday with London papers of the 1st. of that month. These are a day later than the papers received at Madras by the *Wellington*, but afford no news of any importance.—A few extracts from them will be found below.

In a short account of the exhibition of the Royal Academy, Somerset House, published in one of the late papers from home, we observe the following flattering notice of Mr. Elphinstone's statue.

"CHANTREY'S statue of the Hon. MOUNSTUART ELPHINSTONE, intended for Bombay, will carry to distant lands the high character of art in England. What better test of the progress of refinement could be found,—what better monument of the mother country could her colonists desire? The fine manly form of the speaker combines with the unequalled ability of the artist to make this a statue of which centuries hence England may be proud.

This statue we understand is now finished in every respect, and may be expected out in the course of a few months.

A meeting of the principal underwriters of Bombay was held on Thursday last at the office of Messrs. Remington and Co. to inquire into the particulars of the daring attempt to get possession of the ship *Ann* in the China seas, a short and imperfect notice of which we published some time since. Upon this occasion the owners laid before the meeting a letter from Captain Allen giving a detailed account of the transaction, and it was unanimously resolved to present him with a piece of plate worth 200 guineas, as a mark of respect and admiration for his cool and intrepid conduct in one of the most difficult situations it is possible that an individual could have been placed in. The following is his letter to which a reply from the underwriters is subjoined.

To the owners of the Ship "Ann."

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to your request I now detail the particulars of the late occurrence on board of the *Ann*

On Thursday the 21st November last, we sailed from Lintin, bound for Singapore and Bombay. At 30 minutes P. M. the Pilot left the Ship in Macao Roads. At 5h. 10m. P. M. the Peak of Ladrone N. E. Centre of Tyloo N. W. by N. ¼ N. Steering S. S. W. At 5 A. M. or thereabouts, the following morning, was awakened by hearing Mr. Mullett, the Chief Officer, (whose watch on deck it was) cry out "Oh! Captain Allen, I am stabbed to the heart." I was sleeping in the larboard Poop after-cabin. I immediately went out into the Cuddy to proceed on Deck, but had made only a step or two, when I saw Mr. Mullett close to the Cuddy Table, followed by the Carpenter's mate, who was crying out that he was cut in the belly, and a little behind them was the Gunner. All of them were pressing forward towards the door of my Cabin, and the Gunner on seeing me called out, in broken English, "I *wanty you.*" Mr. Mullett seemed to be on the point of falling, and also the Carpenter's mate. I pulled each of them into my Cabin, within which I retreated and succeeded in shutting the door against the Gunner, who made an effort to force it. I called out to him in threatening language, and he turned about as if to go out of the cuddy. On his way he stabbed two of my servants, who were sleeping near, and had been aroused by the noise. I ran round to the front door of the starboard after cabin, thinking to get out in time to seize the Gunner before he left the cuddy but perceiving he was nearly out, and that a Seacunny was at the doorway close to him, and also that it was very dark on deck, I thought it more prudent to get possession of the Poop by going through the Quarter Gallery window from my Cabin, and I succeeded in doing so, before the Gunner, who I saw about the foot of the ladder, as if he had intended coming up. I then saw him go forward, and I went down immediately on the quarter deck, and found the ship hauled up considerably to the Eastward, on which I put the helm hard up, and threatened the Seacunny who was steering, with death, if he did not keep the ship her course, and asked him who had killed the chief mate, and if it was the Gunner? He gave me a laughing evasive sort of answer. During this interrogation, I perceived the Gunner coming aft very quickly. I stepped a little on one side to keep clear of him, and he seemed to make a sign to the Seacunny at the wheel, and ran forward again. On observing the Seacunny ease the helm down, I threatened him and went forward towards the main-hatchway to ascertain who was doing all the mischief, calling several Lascars and Tindals whose names I knew, but getting no answer and not seeing any one, I went further forward into the starboard waist and then heard the groans of several men under the forecastle. I then returned aft towards the main hatchway, and called out to the people to rally and destroy the person or persons who had stabbed them, but I got no answer. I then perceived the Gunner aft on the larboard waist, and I kept parallel to him until on the quarter deck, when he stopped, and turned himself forward, flourishing a dagger, and saying in his own language, I have got you all in my hands and will serve you out presently. I now was certain the Gunner was the principal or head of the business, and thinking the Seacunnies were concerned (none of whom I had seen excepting the man at the Helm, and the man who stood at the cuddy-doorway on the alarm being first given, but the latter of whom I did not afterwards see) I jumped down the after scuttle into the gundeck to ascertain if the arm chest which was there, was still secure. Finding it secure, I tried to break the lock off to arm myself, and not being able to effect this, I went up on deck again, and just as I had got up, I perceived that the Seacunny who was steering had been forward, and that the Gunner was running aft, and had got close to the Capstan. On seeing me he stopped short, and being now certain it was he who had stabbed several men, I called out to the seacunny, as the Gunner was going towards him, not to mind the helm, as the Gunner would stab *him*, but to my great surprise, they conferred together, and the ship was still kept out of her course. I think, however, they both suspected I had been able to arm myself, for the Gunner made two or three steps towards the Ship's side clear of me, and went forward. I think he thought he heard some Lascars, and I thought so too, and I went forward to encourage them to seize him. It appears they escaped into the fore channels, and got up the rigging, and the Gunner came aft again, on which I went on the poop to see if any one was secreted about the hencoops and bailed the Mizen Top, but without getting an answer. On looking up I saw a Lascar running up the mizzen rigging with a boat's oar, and I ordered him to come down with it, but as he continued running up, I jumped on the hencoop, and caught hold of the lower part of the oar, and pulled it out of his hands, on which he came down also, and I had just time to give the Gunner a blow with it on the head as he got nearly to the poop ladder, which staggered him, and he fell against the Capstan, but soon recovering, he went forward and I followed, telling the Lascar to keep possession of the oar. The Gunner remaining some time forward, and neither seeing or hearing any Lascars, I returned to the Poop, found the Lascar with whom I had left the oar, gone, and I afterwards found he had taken the oar away with him at this time. On looking over the Ship's side, I saw Mr. Tudor the second officer (who had been asleep in the steerage in the gun deck) coming up out of the lower quarter gallery. After he had joined me, only a few words had been exchanged between us, when I perceived some one coming aft along the quarter deck, and I said to Mr. Tudor, there is some one at last, for I have been about half an hour and have not seen a soul, excepting the Gunner and the Seacunny at the helm. As the person came nearer, I hailed him, asking who he was. He put his hand to his side, and said more than once, in a tone of voice as if he were wounded or sick, "Ata Saheb,"—I am coming Sir. Thinking from the dress of the man, which appeared dark and unlike the Gunner's, that he was one of the Topasses who might have been wounded, I went to the Poop ladder to assist him up, and when close to the ladder, Mr. Tudor said, It is the Gunner. I replied, how do you know, for I have seen him dressed all along in white, without either hat or shoes? He answered by saying he knew him from the hat he wore, as it was one that had been given to him by Mr. Heron (our late 3rd Officer who died at Whampoa a few days before the Ship sailed.) On this I looked close to the man's face when he was nearly up the ladder, but he popped his head down, and my suspicions being now raised, I told Mr. Tudor to keep clear, and I walked backwards facing the man till I came close to Mr. Tudor when the man stopped between both of us and facing us. On his putting up his hand to his eye, by which he raised his hat a little, I saw his face, and pushed Mr. Tudor, saying "keep clear, it *is* the Gunner." Before I could get the latter words out, he made a stab at Mr. Tudor, which went through his left arm, and another at me, which touched me slightly on the right arm, and by jumping on the hencoop, and making two or three steps up the mizzen rigging, I avoided another blow he aimed at my back. I then hailed the Forecastle and enquired if the Syrang was dead, and if they were not ashamed of themselves, as I knew there must be about 30 of his Gogo men, and why they did not rally, as I had got the Gunner on the Poop with me. He answered me for the first time, saying he could not find any one. I told him to muster a few hands immediately, before the Gunner got forward, and stand by to destroy him. The Gunner on hearing these orders, left me and proceeded forward quickly, and as he was getting up the Forecastle, the Syrang (who had succeeded in getting two men to stand by him) threw an empty China jar at his head. He made no further attempt on the Forecastle, but turned about to come aft and endeavoured to stab a Tindal in the long boat, who heard him call down the main hatchway to the Seacunnies, abusing them for not coming up. He came on aft, in a rolling manner as I thought to deceive me again, but now he was in the dress I had seen him in at the beginning, all white, and without a hat. As he made for the poop I struck him with a poop awning stanchion, and he dropped flat on his face, close to the ladder, when I struck him on the head two or three times as hard as I could, and called out that I had got him down; but some time having elapsed, and there being no appearance of any one coming, I thought before he could recover, I would try to secure him myself, but when I had got halfway down the poop ladder, I perceived the Seacunny at the Helm coming towards me, on which I jumped up again on the poop, and seized the stanchion to be ready in case he made an attack. However, shortly after I got up, I saw two men coming aft towards me, who turned out to be the Syrang and a Tindal. The former struck the Gunner a violent blow somewhere about the shoulder, with a handspike, and after cutting the dagger out of his hand, to which it was strongly lashed with Sennet made of the ship's sewing twine, we secured him on the poop. By about this time the day was beginning to dawn, and after mustering a few good Lascars, I went down the main hatchway to see if the Seacunnies were armed, or had any arms in their chests. I found none. I then turned the hands out, and secured the Seacunnies, as I had strong suspicions they were concerned with the Gunner. A Tindal, who was in the long boat, said the Gunner called to them on his first going forward, saying, I have killed them all now come up. He did the same a second time on going forward again.

The circumstances which occurred previous to my being awakened, are as follows, according to the report of one of the Lascars of the watch.—Mr. Mullett, soon after his watch on deck had begun, and the second officer whom he had relieved had gone below, went to look out at the weather gangway, and whilst he was doing so, the Gunner went gently behind him, and threw out his arm first on one side, and then on the other side of his neck, and seems to have been prevented striking him at the time by Mr. Mullett's suddenly turning round to go aft again, apparently without noticing there was any one near him. The Gunner then went and sat down on the Booms, and shortly afterwards went along the quarter deck, without his hat, shoes, and pea-jacket, and got under the larboard poop ladder, where he could not be very well recognized, and might be taken for a Lascar. Mr. Mullett, after going aft from the gangway, had walked (as he was accustomed to do) to and fro across the quarter deck, just in front of the Binnacle, for a quarter of an hour, when he stopped at the Binnacle, in consequence, as it is conjectured, of the ship being brought up in the wind all of a sudden (which was the fact, as I noticed the noise of the sails flapping at the moment I awoke) and whilst his attention was thereby drawn to the compass, or to the sails, the Gunner came out from beneath the ladder and stabbed him. I have not been able to get any satisfactory information respecting the Carpenter's mate, but it was his watch on deck, and as he was the next person stabbed, he must have been somewhere near Mr. Mullett.

After the Seacunnies were confined and some other necessary arrangements completed, I ascertained, that altogether thirteen persons had been stabbed, six of them mortally; namely, Mr. Mullett, who must have died immediately he entered my cabin, the carpenter's mate (a Parsee) who died in about two hours afterwards, a Parsee passenger, who appears to have been stabbed as he was coming up the after scuttle, at the commencement of the business, and who must have died almost instantly, and three lascars, who died before we reached Singapore. The wounds of the other persons, excepting one, were of a very serious nature, and made me very apprehensive for their lives for some days, but they have all since pretty nearly recovered, excepting Mr. Tudor, whom I was obliged to leave at Singapore, as his wound proved of such a kind as to render it most likely that amputation of the arm would be necessary,

The Gunner was insensible when carried up to the poop, but afterwards recovered a little and remained much in the same state, until the third morning after the occurrence, when he died. He had been in the Ship for about seven years, first as a Seacunny, and afterwards as Gunner, which situation I gave him, on account of his good conduct, early in 1828. He was by far the best Gunner I have sailed with, and I do not recollect I had ever occasion to find fault with him, excepting once, just before we last left Whampoa, when he was detected in making the Seacunnies drunk with the ship's spirits. I know that he stood equally high in the estimation of Mr. Mullett, who had been in the ship with him for upwards of five years, and I cannot call to mind that he ever made a complaint of him; on the contrary he always spoke to me of him in the highest terms, the one instance abovementioned excepted.

On a further examination of the Seacunnies' berth, there was found in one of their hammocks, and rolled up in a pair of trowers, a China chopper, made very sharp, also between the ship's side and some cassia chests, a Dirk, and some days subsequently a considerable quantity of loose gunpowder was found underneath the outermost chest of 40 chests of fireworks stowed abaft their berth.

Bombay, 9th January, 1834. WILLIAM ALLEN.

LETTER FROM THE UNDERWRITERS OF BOMEAY.

To Captain W. Allen,
Commanding the ship Ann.—Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Having had a statement submitted to us of the formidable attempt made on board of the *Ann* to gain possession of the ship, while on the voyage from Whampoa in China, to this port, on the 22d. November last, we beg to address you on the occasion, and to offer you our unqualified approbation of your firm and manly conduct in the trying situation you were unfortunately placed, by the murder of your chief officer, and four of your crew, with the second and a like number of the ship's company badly wounded, while from the remainder you met with no aid; and we do not hesitate to state that you alone by your cool and fearless bearing throughout the daring attempt, were the humble but intrepid agent who overpowered the assassin, preserved the lives of the many who escaped, and rescued from destruction the ship and her valuable cargo.

As a token, and to record the sense we must ever entertain of conduct so highly meritorious, we beg your acceptance of a piece of plate of the value of 200 guineas, which we shall direct to be prepared for you, and it is our wish that the following inscription appear upon it:—

"Presented to Captain W. Allen of the ship *Ann* by the Underwriters of Bombay, in token of their sense of his intrepid and highly meritorious conduct in quelling a formidable attempt made in the China seas on the 22d. November, 1833, to gain unlawful possession of that ship.

We remain, &c.

Forbes and Co. Secretaries Bombay Insurance Company,	Remington and Co. Agents of the Canton Insurance Company.
Forbes and Co.	Leckie and Co.
H. P. Hadow, Secretary Bombay Insurance Society.	Roger de Faria and Co.
Remington and Co.	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.
	Framjee Cawasjee and Co.

Bombay, 17th January, 1834.

CALCUTTA.

There was another Meeting to-day of the Creditors of Alexander and Co., called by the Assignees, in consequence of the adjournment on the 19th ultimo, to exhibit the state of the affairs more in detail, and to take into consideration the propriety of giving the Assignees the power of compromising debts. Mr. Plowden occupied the Chair.

The proceedings commenced with the reading of the subjoined Report. A number of statements to which it referred were laid upon the table, and it was resolved that they should be referred to a Committee of three—Messrs. Paton, Cockerell and Fullarton—who should make their report thereon at another meeting.

The subject of changing the plan of management being then brought forward, and some impatience expressed at the delay in making a dividend, Mr. Turton urged that much misconception had existed as to the expenses; for, although these had been about 75,000 Rupees in the past year, there had been commissions realized to the extent of considerably more than half the amount, and now the charges were greatly reduced, only one of the late partners receiving a salary. The resolution to work the factories had proved advantageous to the estate to the extent of 19 lakhs—10 realized as profit on Indigo, and 9 in other ways.

Mr. Pattle expressed surprise at the last statement, since it had been so recently declared that the amount of the Indigo profits was only 7 lakhs. He considered it very objectionable that the funds of the estate should be employed in any sort of speculation, however the chances might be in favor of increasing the amount ultimately thereby. They ought to consider the destitute situation of so many widows and orphans, whose money was involved in this failure, and whose anxious hopes had been looking for some pittance from the wreck at the present period. He trusted they would not quit the Hall without voting an immediate dividend, for the benefit of the orphan and widow.

The Chairman seemed to consider these remarks irrelevant, and called attention to the Court's order for the meeting. Several gentlemen expressed an opinion that the paid Assignees should be reduced to one, and a resolution to that effect was proposed by Mr. Dick, and carried. The same gentleman proposed three other resolutions—that, in lieu of a salary, there should hereafter be given as compensation to the paid Assignee, 5 per cent. on dividends, he defraying all charges of management, except salaries to any of the partners employed, and law charges—that Mr. Burkinyoung should be the paid Assignee, and that he should be under the controul of three honorary Assignees. To the first resolution an amendment was proposed by Mr. Preston, that Mr. Smoult should be the paid Assignee, but only two hands were held up for the amendment, and the resolution in favor of Mr. Burkinyoung being afterwards put, was carried without opposition,—as also that for remunerating the Assignee by a commission. On Mr. Turton's pointing out that there could be no such thing as honorary Trustees, Mr. Dick substituted a proposition to appoint two unpaid Assignees, in addition to the one paid, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Savinhoe then proposed Mr. Paton and Captain Vint as the unpaid Assignees, but the latter declining, and also Mr. Earle, on account of his other occupations, he named Mr. Dick, who, with Mr. Paton, were adopted by the meeting, without opposition.

Mr. Fullarton then read a Petition to the Court, embodying five Resolutions, giving certain powers to the Assignees to compromise debts, which, after some observations, was adopted, and signed by a number of Creditors before leaving the hall.

Colonel Becher wished the Assignees to be asked to state when they should be able to make a dividend, and what sum they had now available thereto.—Mr. Buckinyoung replied, that the funds in hand were too inconsiderable at present, and he could not venture a guess as to the future. Indeed, the matter of declaring dividends depended altogether on the Court.

The Meeting broke up at half-past two. We were not able to procure a copy of the resolutions in time for our publication.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan.* 2.

SUPREME COURT.*

QUO WARRANTO.—TOWN OF CALCUTTA,

Mr. Countum moved for a rule to shew cause why an information in the nature of *quo warranto* should not be directed to certain gentlemen whom he named, calling on them to prove by what authority they exercised the office of Vestry in the City of Calcutta,—other gentlemen, different from those complained against, having been elected to that office, agreeably to the regulation in that case made and provided, and the usage of the said city.

Mr. Stye opened the proceedings by reading the regulations of 1787, and stated the general grounds of the complaint. He was followed by,

Mr. Slapper, the Advocate General, who contended that although the right of election had been allowed to be dormant for many years, yet that it existed in full force, and that the inhabitants of Calcutta were at liberty to resume it whenever they thought proper. In support of this opinion, the learned gentleman adduced many strong arguments and concluded a long and animated speech by saying—"In short, my Lord, this case appears so very plain and simple that I am at a loss to conjecture how counsel on the other side can attempt to make it appear that even any reasonable doubt on the subject exists. The case is just this:—certain persons have assumed a trust to which certain express conditions are annexed, which conditions they have not observed: their appointments, therefore, *ipso facto*, must be held to be null and of no account,—and the object is to compel to shew the authority by which they still continue to act."

Mr. Cutlet Farcomen rose on the part of the defendants, and, after a few preliminary remarks, observed that his learned friend had, with his usual candour and good faith, conceded a point which might otherwise have given much trouble: he had allowed that the right of election had not been exercised for a considerable period. Now the common law of the land was that which arose out of established usage. What therefore, was the usage of Calcutta, was the common law of Calcutta, and a Vestry exercising its functions upon these grounds could not be disturbed. But he was inclined to go still further: he should deny that any competent authority existed to compel the Vestry either to render in their accounts, or to submit to a new election. To establish this point he would appeal to their Lordship's historical reminiscences, and derive the very existence of a Vestry, from the *Trium Viri* of the Romans. Vestry, in fact, was an old French law term, corrupted from *vous trois*, —that is *you three*;—alluding to the three conditions of Minister, Church-warden, and Sidesman. But as there was more than one of each class, the necessity arose of contriving a plural *threes*, and out of this necessity sprang the corruption of the term: the Italian *double ii* was assumed as a termination, and afterwards the *i grec* of the French, or our Y. The word, therefore, was written *Voustrii* at first, subsequently modified into *Vestry*. There was yet, however, another argument in favour of the derivation from the word *three*; it was to be found in the mistical virtues which the superstition of the middle ages affixed to that number. It is well known that, at the period of information, an attempt was made to deprive the abbots and monks, that is the religious order in general, of all lay jurisdiction whatever: yet, even in those times of clerical restriction, the new priesthood had the adroitness to fix the stamp of religion on several matters connected with their priviliges which might otherwise have escaped their grasp. They foresaw that in the constitution of the vestry, the co-equal and co-ordinate union of three distinct conditions combined to form one paramount authority, posterity would recognize an emblem—

Here the Bench interfered and Sir Hyde Park West, the Chief Justice, requested that the illustration might not be pursued.

The learned counsel continued.—"My Lord, I am satisfied. I may assume, then, that the point, identifying our modern vestries with the *Trium viri* of the ancients, is established. Now, my Lords, I contend that, from this passage"—(here the learned gentleman read a passage from Justinian's Pandects, concerning the *trium viri senatus elegendi* and the *trium viri monetales*)—"from this it is evident that *trium viri* who formed the electoral college, and the *trium virs* who had charge of the cash, performed their offices in concert. In the former capacity the Vestry are to appoint the most worthy to the office of Churchwardens, &c. and as these gentlemen have uniformly exhibited the highest opinion of themselves, upon whom else should their election fall? And in the last mentioned capacity, that of taking care of the cash, I would ask to whom could such men as Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus be compelled to render an account? To what authority can he who commands ten legions be made amenable? The answer is plain—we must, because resistance would be vain,—because we cannot help ourselves,—trust to their own honour, justice, wisdom, purity, disinterestedness."

The Advocate General.—"Before your Lordships pronounce, permit me a few words in rejoinder. My learned and ingenious friend has, with great ability, struggled to make out a plausible case for his client; but the duty which I owe to mine will not allow me to suffer his philological hypothesis to stand unanswered. I am free, my Lords, to confess that I had not considered the subject in this point of view; but on recollection I am inclined to differ with my learned friend even on question of etymology. From the celerity which the defendants change their position when hard pressed, and from their dexterity in skipping over every obstacle opposed to them, I submit that they would do better to derive the word Vestry from the celebrated dancer *Vestris*; and in support of that derivation they might refer your Lordships to the word *congregation*. On consulting Johnson"—(here Mr. Advocate General turned over the leaves of a pocket volume lying close to the mace for the occasional benefit of the junior barristers)—"I find that word defined to be *an assembly*. Now it is clear that such assembly must, in the present instance, be composed of inhabitants, and may be either for seeing, for hearing, or for both. It might be contended, therefore, that if the inhabitants of London have often been delighted by the exhibition of a *Vestries* our *Vestry* has no less charmingly engaged the attention of the inhabitants of Calcutta. And again, as in the Haymarket, there would be no dancing, no horizontal pointing of the light fantastic toe, no *Vestris* in short, without an encouragingly full house,—so in St. John's there could be no *Vestry* without a congregation."

Here a consultation of the Bench took place, after which the Chief Justice thus pronounced the decision of the Court.

"The arguments adduced would be convincing if the premises, on their side, were sound. The Court, however, is agreed"—(here his Lordship nodded right and left and received assenting return nods)—"that the word Vestry is simply darived from *Vestrum*,—*quasi* VESTRUM NEGOTIUM, or *your business*. If the Vestry are asked—upon what are you employing yourselves?—the reply to all such enquiries must clearly be—*your business*. And since all receive the same answer, this business must be every body's business. But in the case of Joe *versus* Giles, for the removal of a nuisance (See Hobson's Reports) it was ruled by my Lord Loghead that *what was everybody's business, was nobody's business*. Hence the embarrassment in the present case; but the Court does not object to allow the Rule sought."

Rule *Nisi* granted.—*Bengal Sporting Magazine, for Jan.* 1834.

* As the amusing burlesque cause—"THE CASE OF THE EMPTY BOTTLES,"—appeared to give considerable satisfaction to our readers, we begged of the friend who favored us with it to search his writing desk for another case. The paper here given is the result of our application.—ED.

We have been somewhat surprized at the rate to which the exchange on England has lately risen, and as it is a matter which affects in a vital degree all parties resident in India, we trust that some remarks on the subject will not prove unacceptable to the generality of our readers.

Until within a few weeks ago, both government and individuals were delighted to obtain a remittance of 1*s.* 11*d.* per rupee—but suddenly every thing has changed, and less than 2*s.* 6*d.* will satisfy almost no one, though some few are moderate and wise enough to be contented with 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.* and to secure a remittance at that rate.

Government altering a little Mandeville's maxim that private vices, as public benefits, and thinking that private distresses might equally be made so, suddenly raised the exchange at which they were accustomed to make advances from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* and the destruction of the old agency houses having removed all barriers in the shape of capitalists who prevent fluctuation by relieving the market of a temporary excess, it thus became easy work for the Liverpool traders, aided by Government to force the sellers of Bills to any terms they pleased to exact—in the same ratio reducing the price of every article of produce, and snatching from the enterprizing cultivator the return for his industry on which he so justly calculated.

The result of the last opium sale must convince even government, of the short sightedness of their measures, and our friends the Yankees who used to complain bitterly of the agency houses being able to sell their bills at 1*s.* 11*d.* while *they* could only get 2*s.* for the drafts they brought; must now be satisfied by sad experience that it was well worth the penny to have establishments who could relieve them of these Bills to any extent, and that they never will again have such facilities.

It is a fact that dollars sent out from London to Calcutta yield 2*s.* 1½*d.* per rupee, and unless Bills can be negociated under that rate the former mode of providing funds will be preferred. It therefore must be evident that for any length of time the exchange cannot continue above that rate —though for this season the purchasers of indigo, and the French in particular having in a manner been taken by surprize are obliged to sell their Bills at whatever may be offered.

A correct estimate of the present state of affairs and of the causes which led to it cannot fail to be of advantage to all parties. The India Planter, the manufacturer of sugar and saltpetre, &c. are suffering a loss of from 10 to 15 per cent. from the rise of the exchange, and it is of the deepest importance to them to know if it will continue. The Civilian and the Soldier are rejoicing, and sincerely do we sympathize with them at the prospect of providing for the wants of their families and remitting their own savings on such favorable terms —the former may rest satisfied that the evil will work its own cure, and the latter will find that the present exorbitant rates will be followed by an equal reaction from the market next year being overstocked by importations of bullion. In it may be received as an axiom that barring extraneous influences whenever the exchange on England is higher than 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* next year be proportionately lower, and until things again settle to a regular system, the trade of Bengal must be extremely speculative and dangerous.

Many persons will of course avail themselves of present opportunity to remit to England their funds for investment in British Stocks which yield very near as good an interest as Government securities here afford; and this of itself must speedily cause a reduction in the exchange here.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January* 4.

A copy of the India Bill is in Town, having corrections marked in it which have been made by the Lords. Having been obligingly permitted to look over it, we have now the opportunity of stating what these alterations are.

Clause VII. ran as follows. The words in italics have been struck out by the Lords.

VII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the Claims of any Persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the Widows and Children of any such Persons, whose Interests may be affected by the Discontinuance of the said Company's Trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and under the Control of the said Board to grant such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable; Provided always, that no such Compensations, Superannuations, or Allowances shall be granted *without the Consent of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, signified by a Letter from one of the Secretaries of the said Board to the Court of Directors of the said Company, and that such Consent shall not be in any Case given or signified* until the Expiration of Two Calendar Months after Particulars of the Compensation, Superannuation, or Allowance proposed, to be so granted, shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Clause XXV. has been amended by adding the words in italics.

XXV. And be it enacted, That the said Board shall have and be invested with full power and Authority to superintend, direct, and control all Acts, Operations, and Concerns of the said Company which in anywise relate to or concern the Government or Revenues of the said Territories, or the Property hereby vested in the said Company in Trust as aforesaid, and all Grants of Salaries, Gratuities, and Allowances, and all other Payments and Charges whatever, out of or upon the said Revenues and Property respectively, except as herein-after is mentioned. *And be it enacted, That the several Persons who on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be Commissioners for the affairs of India and Secretaries and Officers of such Board of Commissioners shall continue and be Commissioners for the affairs of India and Secretaries and Officers of the said Board respectively, with the same Powers, and subject to the same restrictions, as to Salaries, as if they had been appointed by virtue of this Act, until, by the issuing of new Patents, Commissions, or otherwise, their Appointments shall be respectively revoked.*

Clause XXIX, exhibits an unimportant transposition of the following sentence "*provided that such last mentioned Member of Council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said Council except at meetings thereof for making Law and Regulations;*" which sentence has been removed from its original place and inserted after the words "President of the said Board," but though the sense is thus rendered more clear it is not otherwise affected.

Clause LII, has been amended by omitting the words in parenthises.

LII. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special Arrangement as local Circumstances may require, a general System of Judicial Establishments and Police, to which all Persons whatsoever, as well *Europeans* as Natives, may be subject, should be established in the said Territories at an early Period, and that such Laws as may be applicable in common to all Classes of the Inhabitants of the said Territories, due Regard being had to the Rights, Feelings, and peculiar Usages of the People, should be enacted, and that all Laws and Customs having the Force of Law within the same Territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and as Occasion may require amended; be it therefore enacted, That the said Governor General of *India* in Council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, issue, a Commission, and from Time to Time Commissions, to such Persons, *(being covenanted Servants of the East India Company,)* as the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, shall recommend for that Purpose, and to such other Persons, *(being likewise covenanted Servants of the Company, or the Company's Advocate, or any practising Barrister who shall have resided Five Years in Bengal,)* if necessary, as the said Governor General in Council shall think fit, all such persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one Time Five in Number, and to be styled "The *Indian* Law Commissioners," with all such Powers as shall be necessary for the Purposes hereinafter mentioned; and the said Commissioners shall fully inquire into the Jurisdiction, Powers, and Rules of the existing Courts of Justice and Police Establishments in the said Territories, and all existing Forms of Judicial Procedure, and into the Nature and Operation of all Laws, whether Civil or Criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any Part of the said Territories, and whereto any Inhabitants of the said Territories, whether *Europeans* or others, are now subject; and the said Commissioners shall from Time to Time make Reports, in which they shall fully set forth the Result of their said Inquiries and shall from Time to Time suggest such Alterations as may in their Opinion be beneficially made in the said Courts of Justice and Police Establishments, Forms of Judicial Procedure and Laws, due Regard being had to the Distinction of Castes, Difference of Religion, and the Manners and Opinions prevailing among different Races and in different parts of the said Territories.

Clause LXII.—The words in parenthises have been added.

LXII. And be it enacted, That if any Vacancy shall happen in the Office of Governor of *Fort Saint George, Bombay*, or *Agra* when no provisional or other

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

Successor shall be upon the Spot to supply such Vacancy, then and in every such Case, if there shall be a Council in the Presidency in which such Vacancy shall happen, the Member of such Council, who shall be next in Rank to the Governor, *(other than the Commander in-Chief or Officer commanding the forces of such Presidency,)* and if there shall be no Council, then the Secretary of Government of the said Presidency who shall be senior in the said Office of Secretary, shall hold and execute the said Office of Governor until a Successor shall arrive, or until some other Person on the Spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such Acting Governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the Emoluments and advantages appertaining to the Office by him supplied, such Acting Governor foregoing all Salaries and Allowances by him held and enjoyed at the Time of his being called to supply such Office.

It will be seen that the Lords have made no alteration in the Bill, sufficiently important to justify the warmth of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson's congratulations in the other House, on the improved state in which it was returned to them.—*Calcutta Courier, Jan.* 4.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

The formal recognition of Donna MARIA as Queen of Portugal, by our Government, took place on the 15th instant; when Lord William Russell delivered to Don Pedro his credentials for that purpose. The greatest joy was manifested by the people of Lisbon on the announcement of this [illegible]t. Active interference in the quarrel is not [illegible]plated by our Minister: when Pedro asked [illegible]er he might depend upon British support in [illegible] of an attack upon Lisbon, he was distinctly assured by Lord William Russell, that unless any other Foreign power should interfere in behalf of Don Miguel, no active assistance would be rendered to the Queen. The moral effect of the recognition, however, must be of great avail towards the complete defeat of the Usurper.

Affairs in Lisbon have accordingly assumed a brighter aspect. A loan of 160,000*l.*, bearing five per cent. interest, has been negotiated by the Government at par. The defences against a seige proceed with vigour, and a good spirit is said to pervade the inhabitants and the troops. Don Pedro has had sufficient sagacity to issue a decree summoning the Cortes of the kingdom to an early meeting in order to settle the important question of the Regency, and the marriage of the Queen. Of course he fully relies, and it is to be feared with reason, upon being himself elected Regent. Yet he may have miscalculated in this matter. Meanwhile, he has formed a Ministry of his own creatures, to the exclusion of the Duke of Palmella; which is a bad symptom.

The news from Oporto is likewise favourable to the Queen. An attack was made on the 18th upon the Miguelite lines, which was completely successful. The enemy were pursued by a detachment under Colonel Bacon, who captured between three and four hundred prisoners. Previous to their flight, they stove in a vast quantity of wine casks at Villa Nova; which was so inundated with wine, that the atmosphere was like that of a spirit-warehouse.

The remainder of the besieging army of Oporto being thus discomfited, has it is supposed formed a junction with Marshal Bourmont at Santarem. The accounts of the Marshal's prospects are as contradictory as ever. On the one hand it is affirmed, that his army is constantly thinned by desertion; while the Miguelites, on the contrary, declare that it is in a high state of spirits and discipline, and will shortly march upon Lisbon with a certainty of capturing it. No intelligence has been received respecting Miguel's movements, which can be at all relied on.

Donna Maria, in company with her mother, the Dutchess of Braganza, and the Marquis de Loule, left Paris on Tuesday week, for Havre; whence she was soon to sail for Lisbon.—*Spectator, Aug.* 31.

The Regency of Brazils have announced to the Chamber of Deputies, that they have ascertained by advices from Europe, that projects are on foot for the restoration of the Duke of Braganza to the throne of the Brazilian Empire, and that he has engaged a considerable body of troops to assist him in the enterprise. The Deputies are then called upon to provide extraordinary means to defeat such treasonable attempts.—*I bid.*

The Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia are holding a conference at the fortress of Thierenstadt, in Saxony. They are said to talk very earnestly together, but no one seems to know what it is all about.—*I bid.*

RUSSIA.

The papers also contain a Catechism, prepared for the use of the schools and churches in the Polish provinces of Russia, in which the main doctrine inculcated is not only implicit obedience to the Emperor, but the absolute *worship* of him, under all circumstances and in all places. It is a document full of the most impious servility, worthy of the quarter from which it proceeds. Let our readers judge

Question 1. "How is the authority of the Emperor to be considered in reference to the spirit of Christianity? Answer. "As proceeding immediately from God."

Question 2. "How is this substantiated by the nature of things? Answer, "It is by the will of God that men live in society; hence the various relations which constitute society, which, for its more complete security is Prince, King, Emperor, or in other words, to a Supreme Ruler. We see, then, that as a man exists in conformity to the will of God, society emanates from the same divine will, and more especially the supreme power and authority of our lord and master the Czar.

Question 3. "What duties doth religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty Emperor of Russia, to practise towards him? Answer, "Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love and prayer, the which being comprised in the words worship and fidelity."

Question 4. "Wherein does this worship consist and how should it be manifested?" Answer, "By the most unqualified reverence ingestures, words, dr[illegible] nour, thoughts, and actions."

Question 5. "What kind of obedience do w[illegible] him?" "An entire, passive, and unbounded obe[illegible] in every point of view."

Question 6. "In what consists the fi[illegible] to the Emperor?" Answer, "In executi[illegible] mands most rigorously, without examinati[illegible] forming the duties he requires from us, an[illegible] every thing willingly without murmuring.

Question 7. "Is it obligatory on us to pa[illegible] our gracious sovereign the Emperor?" "Ans[illegible] is incumbent on us to pay every tax in co[illegible] with his supreme commands, both as to th[illegible] and when due."

Question 8. "Is the service of his Majest[illegible] peror obligatory on us?" Answer, "Abso[illegible] we should, if required, sacrifice ourselves in c[illegible] with his will, both in a civil and military[illegible]d and in whatever manner he deems expedi[illegible]d

Question 9. "What benevolent senti[illegible]ur love are due to the Emperor?" Answer, "[illegible] of manifest our good will and affection, acco[illegible]nat station, in endeavouring to promote the [illegible]y." our native land Russia [not Poland], as for of the Emperor our father, and of his aug[illegible] An-

Question 10. "Is it incumbent on us [illegible] the Emperor, and for Russia, our co[illegible] happ-swer, "Both publicly and privately, be[illegible] the Almighty to grant the Emperor health[illegible]f the piness, and security. The same is ap[illegible] country, which constitutes an indivi[illegible] position Emperor."

Question 11. "What principle[illegible] dience, to these duties?" Answer, "Irreve[illegible] he n[illegible]evolt." infidelity, malevolence, treason, m[illegible] have[illegible]fidelity

Question 12. "How are irreve[illegible] I n[illegible] God?" to the Emperor to be considered in [illegible]ess fright-Answer, "As the most heinous sin[illegible] ful criminality." [illegible]s to re-[illegible]eror?"

Question 13. "Does religion, th[illegible]rbid[illegible] at all bel, and overthrow the Governmen[illegible] Em Answer, "We are interdicted fr[illegible] doing ship we times, and under any circumstanc[illegible] spect the

Question 14. "Independently [illegible] wo owe the Emperor, are we all calle[illegible] to re[illegible] Answer, public authorities emanating fro[illegible]" [illegible]nd act as "Yes; because they emanate [illegible], a[illegible]where." his substitutes; so that the Emp[illegible]ery[illegible] fulfil the

Question 15. "What motive[illegible] to [illegible]e motives duties above enumerated?" [illegible]e The[illegible]ves?" An-are twofold—some natural, othe[illegible]ed." [illegible]e are the

Question 16. "What are the[illegible] noti[illegible] the nation, swer, "Besides the motives a[illegible]her [illegible]es one and following: the Emperor being [illegible] of e[illegible] worthy of the father of all his subjects, w[illegible]tut o[illegible]oth public the same country, Russia is t[illegible]one [illegible] submissive-reverence, gratitude, and obed[illegible] T[illegible] welfare and individual security[illegible]n co[illegible]ural revealed ness to his commands."

Question 17. "What are th[illegible]tur[illegible] The supernatural revealed motives for this worship?" [illegible]Im[illegible]peror is the tural revealed motives are, [illegible]Em[illegible]te the divine Vicegerent and Minister of God[illegible]e to the Em-commands; and consequently[illegible]en, God himself peror is identified with diso[illegible]o come for the that God will reward us in t[illegible]to[illegible]Emperor, and worship and obedience we n[illegible]d we disobey punish us severely to all et[illegible]out[illegible]od commands and neglect to worship him. [illegible]r, [illegible] recesses of the us to love and obey from t[illegible]st[illegible] the Emperor, heart every authority, and p[illegible]rly[illegible]n apprehension not from wordly consideration[illegible]ro[illegible] of the final judgment."

Question 18. "What book[illegible]ribe[illegible]these duties?" Answer, "The New and Old[illegible]me[illegible]nts and particularly the Psalms, Gospels, [illegible]ost[illegible]olic Epistles."

Question 19. "What ex[illegible]co[illegible]nfirm this doctrine?" Answer, "The exal[illegible] Js[illegible]esus Christ himself; who lived and died in [illegible]ce[illegible] to the Emperor of Rome, and respectfully [illegible]ted[illegible] to the judgment which condemned him to d[illegible]We[illegible] have, moreover, the example of the Apostle [illegible]bo[illegible]th loved and respected them; they sufferely [illegible]re[illegible] in dungeons formably to the will of the [illegible]ns[illegible] and did not revolt like malefactors and traito[illegible]re[illegible]ust therefore, in imitation of these example[illegible]s[illegible]d be silent."

Question 20. "At what[illegible]e [illegible] the custom originate of praying to the [illegible] and[illegible] for the prosperity of the Sovereign?" An[illegible]ceive[illegible]he custom of publicly praying for the Em[illegible]ave[illegible]coeval with the introduction of Christianity[illegible] custom is to us the most valuable legacy and [illegible]g[illegible] gift we have received from past ages."—*Spectator, Aug.* 31.

REVIEW.

THE QUART[illegible] [illegible]h article on France.

Towards the conclusi[illegible]arterly *Review*, writin the last number of th[illegible]ew, which may now ten in the true spirit of [illegible]vi[illegible] to have grown desbe defined Toryism pre[illegible]g[illegible]aragraph:

perate, we find the follo[illegible]old and bloody, yet

The state of siege, a[illegible]ression of the sedinecessary and justifi[illegible]on [illegible]ed matters for the tion in June, 1832; [illegible]of a circle of forpresent; and the c[illegible]of food flimsy and disgracetresses round Paris, [illegible]fowl[illegible]ast foreign invasion. ful pretext of guard[illegible]re[illegible]pork[illegible]ent (though not very but for the real and [illegible]wi[illegible]ridling that turbulent constitutional) purpo[illegible]rea[illegible]ional force from the town—will transfer t[illegible]w[illegible] to *him* who can mainpopulace to the arm[illegible]x[illegible]army. When Marshal tain an ascendency o[illegible]for new *Bastilles*, for the Soult shall have finis[illegible]; [illegible]sed Chamber of France erection of which the [illegible]plans, we shall hear of no has voted so many [illegible]bo[illegible] to the Faubourg St. Anmore revolutions mas[illegible]c[illegible] of the press," or the toine, or the "gem[illegible]l so weary is France of *Elèves* of the schoo[illegible]w[illegible]at she not only consents her forty years of *lib*[illegible]dens to accomplish this to enormous pecuni[illegible]e consents to it for *a reabit* would have made every astonishing tyranny[illegible]t[illegible] with indignation—namely, son which in other[illegible]t[illegible] when they please, march Frenchman's blood me[illegible]rriers of Paris!

As an attempt to [illegible]acterize the spirit and purposes of the pr[illegible]esident pretexts on which the fraudulent an[illegible]. are not ashamed to rest Louis-Philippe a[illegible]t[illegible]sure intended to place Pathe justification of [illegible]d[illegible]rteen citadels, the statement ris under the fire [illegible]the[illegible] not even come up to the of the Tory scrib[illegible]t justice to the subject, he mark. To have[illegible]sig[illegible]me of the evasions, tricks, should have recit[illegible]s by which the ministers atand direct falseh[illegible]s precious scheme upon the tempted to palm[illegible]wi[illegible] asserting (for instance) that Chamber, positi[illegible]ti[illegible] within reach of cannon shot no part of Paris [illegible]in[illegible]posed forts; until M. Arago, from any of the c[illegible]atician, demonstrated, in his the eminent man[illegible]ture, that there is no part of place in the lo[illegible]

is which could *not* be reached by cannon shot [illegible]n some one or other of them.

However, the Quarterly Reviewer is *out* in one his parts, and the most important one. The signs he imputes to the French Government ere indeed *entertained*, but (thanks to the spi[illegible]t of "liberty," whereof, let him lay it to his oul that France is *not* yet weary,) they were not *executed*. The "reformed Chamber of France" did *not* vote "many millions" for the erection of Bastilles, but, on the contrary, *refused* to vote a single franc; and in consequence, the works, which had been already commenced, (a favourite artifice of these Ministers, for *extorting money*) have been *discontinued*.

Let the Quarterly Reviewer look to this: he does not know his lesson; we advise him to learn it better another time.

While we are on the subject, we will pause to ask, what considerable improvement of the public mind is to be looked for under governors whom every patriotic citizen, who mingles in public affairs, must not only be perpetually *watching* with both his eyes, but perpetually *holding* with both his hands, to hinder them from seizing on absolute power? It required all the energy of the press and of public discussion applied unremittingly to the subject for six months, to raise such a storm as was sufficient to blow away these fourteen Bastilles; even now it is said, the scheme is only postponed, and the fight must be renewed next year; during all this time spent in repelling encroachments on the ground which has been already gained, no progress is made towards gaining more. While the public mind must be kept by its leaders and instructors perpetually *en garde*, for the purpose of parrying some expected or unexpected thrust at the very vitals of its freedom, it cannot find time or attention for literature or philosophy, or social morals, or education, or the best part of politics—the *improvement* of the spirit and details of its institutions. It is this which keeps back France. Great Britain is happy in having no such obstacles. With us it is, at the worst, a question of more or less *rapid*, and more or less *skilful*, improvements. We have no usurpation to dread—no *coup d'état*, with or without the form of law. That is a boon we reserve for Ireland.—*Examiner, September*, 1.

CASE OF SIR JOHN KEY.

As far as Sir John Key is concerned this is a clear case. In his examination he said:—

I confess that I did so deceive Mr. Wood as to the age of Mr. Kingsmill Grove Key, that I gave him to understand that he was of age, and I certainly left Mr. Wood under the impression that my son was 21 years of age. Q. You conveyed the impression to him in direct words, that your son was 21?—A. Yes, I did. Q. Will you state what passed between you and Mr. Wood after that point was discussed?—A. Nothing further; I gave the name of my son and left; and he said, "Well, you shall hear of the appointment." Q. How soon after that conversation did you hear of the appointment?—A. I called upon Mr. Wood on the 16th, and received it from him; and I should state, that though I take the whole entire blame upon myself of Mr. Wood supposing my son to be of age, yet I did so under the impression that he was under a misapprehension; because I have seen the parties who had been storekeepers there, not only recently, but for twenty years past, and I have no hesitation in saying, that I can prove him to be the most competent that has been there during the time; and feeling that, I confess that *my parental feelings, and my anxiety to get him settled comfortably, did lead me to leave Mr. Wood under a false impression.*

In order to judge how far the plea of the "parental feelings can be admitted in palliation of a falsehood, it is only necessary to turn to Mr. Church's evidence, where Sir John Key is stated to have given an account of his son's circumstances, and the motives for the appointment:—

Sir John Key, however, came back, and said, "Mr. Church, you will think it very extraordinary that my eldest son, *who has an independent fortune of* 800*l. a-year*, should accept an office like this; but I place him here *to keep him out of mischief*." My reply was, that if I had an eldest son, with 800*l.* a-year, and heir to a baronetcy, I would have found other means of keeping him out of mischief, and not send him to an office like that. He then went away.

Now is this case, of a young man of an independence of 80*l.* a-year, one of those cruel predicaments in which the "parental feelings" may be pleaded in apology for a breach of faith? Had Mr. K. G. Key been a destitute youth, and his father a pinniless man, the falsehood and the temptation would have been more in proportion to each other. But a moral object is adduced—the place was sought not only for the 400*l.* a-year, but *to keep the young man out of mischief*, and to keep the young man out of mischief he was involved in a fraud. A fine training for the avoidance of mischief. But these pretences need no comment. The whole case is of the morality which will exist in a land of Mammon-worship, where so much is thought of getting money, and so little of the means.

As for Mr. Church's part in this affair, it seems to us that he interposed as much of objection to the appointment as could be expected from a subaltern officer. Mr. Wood's remark to Mr. Arbuthnot "We are going to do this in spite of Church," proves Mr. Church's opposition to the appointment, and, that it had been urged so far as to pique the Secretary of the Treasury, by whom it was obstinately slighted. Upon this evidence we are satisfied that Mr. Church did all that can be expected from a subordinate functionary, who too well knows the penalty of a sturdy discharge of duty to the public, when it interferes with objects of his superiors; and they who would require of Mr. Church more of pertinacity than he exhibited, may see the warning example in Mr. Sedgwick, who was dismissed from an employment for which he had abandoned a lucrative profession, simply and solely for an uncompromising and inflexible discharge of his duty. So long as the public suffers such acts of injustice it deserves to suffer by the consequence of the corrupting example of the punishment of fidelity. If it will not take up the cause of those who have been punished because they have been true to its interests, it will not be served at the hazard of consequences against which it will not raise its all powerful protests.

That Mr. Church interfered as far as he felt he could safely interfere we have no doubt, but that he winked at facts, a knowledge of which would have made further interference incumbent, is, we think, quite clear in the following piece of evidence:—

Sir John Key called upon me at my office, in the morning, and he said, "You will be surprised to hear that the Treasury have appointed a friend of mine to the storekeepership." I asked who he was? he said, "He is a relation of mine;" adding, "I first applied for the place for his brother, who was nineteen, but your letter put an end to that." We sent for *The Age*, (meaning at the Treasury,) and saw the paragraph; but he said, "as this young man had a brother, whom he did not at first wish to be appointed, and who was 22, and without employment, I got it for him," I then said, "But, Sir John, is this young man a relation of yours;" and he said "Yes." I asked if he was a brother; he said "No." I said, "Is he of the name?" and he said "Yes." I replied "That is unfortunate, because if he is your relation, and of the same name, he must stand in the same relationship to your brother, and of course in that case will have to examine stores sent in by him; I must take some precaution to prevent such an examination."

Now why was there all this beating about the bush? Why not the natural question, What relation is the person? Mr. Church asks, "Is the relation a brother?" the answer is, No.—"Is he of the same name?"—Yes. Why all this sounding? What reason but the guilty one was there for mystery about the matter, and unless Mr. Church suspected there was something wrong, what was to prevent his asking the straightforward question, You say he is not your brother, what then is the relationship?

Mr. Church alleges ignorance that Mr. Key was Sir John's son; Mr. Wood alleges ignorance that Sir John had had any concern in the contract for paper, though his Secretary states his impression that such was the fact, and whimsically enough observes that the impression was confirmed by a letter of Mr. Church's, in which it is remarked that Sir John Key is *not* a contractor. An equivocation, at best, having the effect of a misstatement for which Mr. Church we must observe, offers no explanation.

Mr. Church deposes that Sir John Key said to him, I stated to the Treasury that as soon as ever my brother had completed his contract, I meant to leave the stationery business and go into an East India house, and the young man of 19 is now working in that house.

Of course this implied an interest in the contract; or why were Sir John's arrangements to be regulated with a reference to the contract, or why was he not to abandon the stationery business till the contract was completed?

But in Sir John's evidence, he says, after the appointment had been made.

I received a note from Mr. Wood, requesting me to call upon him, and I did so. He said *he was not aware before that a relative of mine was a contractor*; and he certainly was not, so far as my impression goes.

Why was he not aware? His private secretary was aware, and, objections having been considered, it is curious that this one was not presented by Mr. Arbuthnot. Are private secretaries always so backward with information on a matter in hand? What Mr. Wood did not know, he possibly did not care to know, for certainly he took no trouble to know. But was it not his duty to make himself acquainted with the circumstances before he confirmed the appointment? What means the word responsibility, if care be not obligatory, and neglect culpable? The functionary entrusted with appointments is bound to ascertain the fitness of them, and the plea of ignorance of facts easily to be learnt, is the confession of a shameful fault. Who but Mr. Wood, on finding the office of inspector of paper solicited for the son of a paper manufacturer, would have failed to ask the obvious question, "Is there any contract in the name of any of the family;" But no; there would appear to be cases at the Treasury as at Peachum's Lock, in which *they ask no questions*.

The most lenient judgment upon Mr. Wood is, that he is a very improper person to be entrusted with appointments.

It is to be observed that Mr. Church indicated an apprehension that something wrong was intended in a letter to Mr. Arbuthnot, for the information of Mr. Wood, dated the 9th of July, in which he says,

Perhaps you may not be aware how much this office is watched; the same description of persons deal with us as deal with the proprietors of Newspapers.

This was plainly enough a caution to Mr. Wood to take care what he was about, and one which should have made him understand that the appointment he was supposed to have in view was liable to suspicion, and should have quickened his vigilance.

In Parliament Mr. Stanley threw the blame of this transaction on Mr. Church, and Mr. Wood silently permitted the injustice of which he was conscious. The value of Mr. Stanley's word will henceforth be understood, so also the fairness and manliness of Mr. C. Wood.—*The Examiner, Sept.* 1.

MRS. CARMICHAEL'S NEGRO POPULATION OF THE WEST INDIES.

One more name must be added to the illustrious list of female genius: the ability displayed by Mrs. Carmichael in this work really entitles her to this praise; and it is not her only praise, for true benevolence is as remarkable in her writing as talent. The West Indies have rarely been visited by persons of taste; of late a few publications have appeared from the pens of individuals who may be entitled to be considered such; but the field is wide, the information still scanty. The real state of these countries, more especially under the heads specified in Mrs. Carmichael's title, is most imperfectly known. Her remarks relate only to St. Vincent and Trinidad: which islands, however interesting in numerous points, still form a very small portion of our vast colonial possessions in the quarter. Demerara has been in part made known to us by Waterton's *Wanderings*, Latterly, too, Captain Alexander has given some graphic sketches of that country, as of parts of the West Indies. Mr. Coleridge's *Six Weeks in the West Indies*, given, in a most lively manner, all that in so short and hasty an inspection could be seen: Jamaica, however, he did not visit. The author of *Hamel*, a novel, exhibited considerable power in delineating the natural appearances of that beautiful and extensive island; but when we look at these and a few other works—not forgetting, by the way, "Tom Cringle's Log" in *Blackwood's Magazine*—and compare the whole of them with the extent, interest, and variety of these countries, we must allow that the cultivation of the cane has not been favourable to learning or literature.

We are glad to find that Mrs. Carmichael, who took great pains in instructing, and seems to be well acquainted with the art, confirms other testimony in stating that she finds the Negro child behind no other class of children in intellect. They are deficient in attention. It is almost impossible to keep them quite; while you are occupied with one, the rest are full of tricks and drollery. They are, as she says, wholly destitute of feelings of modesty or shame. There is something to be allowed always for hereditary savagery. The strongest charge the authoress seems to have against the Methodist missionaries is, that they enforce none of the duties of life, and chiefly, insist upon the abolition of dancing. Now, Mrs. Carmichael found, and it might have been anticipated, that dancing was a sort of safety-valve, and that the best and most dutiful Negroes were the fondest of dancing. But what a wretched superstition to persuade these poor people that their most favourite and

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

most innocent amusement was an offence in the eye of God! The Negro gives up dancing and sets off to steal or to conspire. The Negro's aptitude for deception is extraordinary; there are no such professors of the arts of lying and stealing. Here, for instance, is an anecdote of theft that would do honour to Bill Soames, or the more learned professors of Paris, such as Fossard.

Negro methods of theft defy the most watchful eye, I never went to my storeroom that I did not miss some article or other, yet it was not once in twenty cases that I could discover the thief. I was certain as to missing bottles of Madeira at different times; and though I watched as minutely as I could, yet I never saw one of them removed. The cellar had a double door, with a very strong lock on each door; the windows were secured across with wooden rails; none of these were ever broken or displaced, and as they were old, had they been removed and put in again, it could not have escaped notice. I tried to put a bottle of wine through these bars, but could not succeed; yet it so happened, that returning quickly to the cellar one day after I had left it, I found a bottle of wine, with the neck of it sticking through the Bars, and B——hastily retreating from the spot when he saw me. When I pointed it out to him, he said, "Misses, that be very strange, it must be Jumbee do so." At that time I could not comprehend, or discover how B. or anybody else had got the bottle to the window,—or how, if got there, it could be taken away —yet I knew that many had disappeared; and it was not till I had left St. Vincent, and resided in Trinidad, that I learnt the ingenuity of the thief. I was then told by B.'s fellow-servant, that he had a way of putting a string round the bottle when in the cellar without my seeing, and he put the end of the string through the window-bars; and when I was gone, he drew it to the bars, and placing the neck through the bars, he drew the cork, poured out the wine, and then breaking the bottle, carried away the fragments.

B. could pack pretty well, and I employed him the day before I left St. Vincent in packing a case of liquor; and so very clever was he in his mode of deceit, that although I stood by the whole time, till the box was packed and the lid nailed on,—after which it was deposited where he had no access to it,—yet when this case was opened, the bottles were found all empty, and they were not the bottles I had given him to put in; for those I gave were French bottles, and the ones he put in were English: now he must have contrived, while wrapping the straw round each bottle, to place an empty English bottle insted of a French full one.

Negroes will steal, cheat, and deceive in every possible way, and that with a degree of adroitness that baffles the eye understanding of any European; and what is worse, they invariably get in a passion if you refuse to let them take the book and swear to the truth of what you know to be false.

Slaves steal, but this adroitness will be turned to better use in freedom; but Heaven help the master of apprentices!

Perhaps we have said enough of the general tendency of this work: we will turn to a more amusing task, that of selecting some of the striking anecdotes of the Negroes, and descriptions of the mode of life on the part of the Whites in these colonies.

On the subject of rank among the Negroes, and their tenaciousness on the subject of disrespect, we find the following stories recorded:—

The punctilio observed by Negroes towards each other, is past the belief of those who never witnessed it; any omission of it is sure to procure a beating. I recollect B. one day beating Y., a female servant, very severerely: I begged to know the nature of her offence; it was simply this: she had left the gate open, and B. asked her, 'if she had left the gate open to permit his chickens to walk about town;" when she answered "No," instead of No, Sir; and for this he beat her. One morning A., a washerwoman, came in, and she said, "by'dee sissy H. ?" (how do you do sister, which is a term for "good woman"), very civilly to H.; but she did not speak to B.: he was of course all on fire; and going up to her with his arms a-kimbo, he begged to know "what for she gie herself so much impudence as say by'dee to H., and no say good morning to him?" (*Good morning*, he considered as more dignified), A. burst into a loud fit of laughter, and said, "Eh! eh! you tink you go cheat me as you do Massa and Misses; you tell tory about a me on the estate; I would not peak to the like o' you." Hereupon B. hit her a blow in the mouth, and A. fell down exclaiming she was dead. B. did strike her severely, but he knew what he was about; he had never up to this time been punished, and calculated on this exemption. There was no person near me, so it was impossible for me to have done any thing but remonstrate; and even this I had not courage to do with B., for he was not a person to talk to. A. was bruised considerably, but she went away quietly, and never again omitted behaving with respect to Mr. B.! as he styled himself.

Of their entertainments, we are told that

It is quite common for Negro slaves to give parties, and employ some one to write invitations for them; but the price of the party is always put at the bottom of the note. These invitations are expressed in the very same way as if one lady wrote to another, and I shall here faithfully copy one. "Mr.——requests the honour of M.——'s company to a dance and supper on Tuesday evening, at nine o'clock.—Three dollars." Some parties cost even more than this, and some less, according to the entertainment given. Drinking to excess is hardly ever known; and though our servants often went to dances, I never knew any of them return in the slightest degree intoxicated. X. was the only servant I ever saw who habitually drank to excess. B. I have seen twice a little tipsy, but not so as to incapacitate him for his work—he had just enough to make him unusally impudent; however, he was at all times very forward, and indeed Negro men are most disagreeably so.

I recollect obtaining the following information from B. as to one of the dancers. "How many had you at the dance?" More than two hundred." "What did they dance?" "Quadrilles and waltzes." "Did you not dance the English country-dance?" "No, they no fashion now-a day." "Had you any refreshment during dancing?" "Yes." "What had you?" "Tea and coffee, and wine of different kinds, sangaree, lemonadee and porter." He also informed me they had an excellent supper. Such entertainments are quite common, and Negroes enjoy themselves very much at such times. Indeed, they will dance at any hour of the day. I recollect when our estates' people finished crop a great band of them, in gay clothes, came to town to see us, preceded by the estates' fiddler, whose hat was trimmed up with ribbons: they had paid for getting these decorations themselves, because they said "they wished to surprise me, cause they knowed I had never seen the like afore." The house servants all went into the largest Negro house, and began to dance, although this was just the hottest time of the day: they danced with the greatest agility, not appearing at all inconvenienced by the heat. Their dresses were really ludicrous,—one woman had her own Christian name and her master's surname marked in large letters in front of her dress; and she told me she paid half a dollar for getting it done. Having got wherewithal to make merry upon, they left the about an hour, as jovial a party as could well be.

The chapter of conversations with the "na African" slaves, contains some very interest dialogues: this is a specimen;

F. was a native African, an Ebo Neg of uncommonly good character, but not all clever—a common field Negro; she had be many years ago offered her freedom as a rewa for her faithful services, but declined it saying she pr ferred remaining as she was. She worked for som time after this upon the estate, as a nurse; but a the period I speak of, she ceased to be able to d any thing. At an early period of her life she ha suffered severely from rheumatism, and her joint were much distorted from it; she was also much ben down from old age, and latterly it became difficult to make her contented or happy. She was in many respects savage; and at times insisted upon lying on the floor without any clothes; neither was she willing to have her head tied with a handkerchief, and her naturally black woolly hair had become white from age. She would rarely use a spoon for caliaiou soup, which, with a little boiled rice, was all she relished; and for drink, she liked weak rum and water. Her appearance was any thing but pleasing, it was at times almost disgusting; but she despised and refused all the comforts of civilized life; and a stranger, to have seen her, as I daily did lying on her mattress on the floor, using her hand for a spoon to her soup, and hardly a rag upon her, might naturally have exclaimed "Look at the brutality of this poor Negro's owner!" had he been conversant with native Africans, he would have perhaps felt as we did all the desire to render her comfortable according to our interpretation of the word, but he would no doubt also have experienced the utter impossibility of convincing her that cleanliness, a few clothes, and eating her victuals like a civilized being were real comforts. She used to say to me when I spoke to her of such things, "No teaze me misses, me on e very good nigger; *let me be.*" "Let me be." is a frequent expression among Negroes; and they have probable learnt this and other decided Scotticisms from the number of Scotch managers and overseers.

One day I asked F., 'How big were you when you left Africa?' "Misses, me big young woman." "How were you taken?" "Misses, Ebo go war wid a greatgran dee massa; take Ebo many, many; tie hand, tie hand; tie foot, no could run away, misses: they gie us only so leetle for yam (as she said this she took up a splinter of wood, and held it to signify that the food she got was as insignificant in point of size). Well misses, they take me mamma, too; she be one nice nigger, fat so; they take her, kill her, boil her, fry her, yam her (eat her) every bit all; dey bringed her heart to me, and force me yam a piece of it. Well, misses, after dat dey sell me to another grandee for cottons, and he send me a Guinea coast; and when I coned there the first buckra I seed, misses, I started all." "Were you afraid of the white man?" "No, misses, no of he, but of he colour; look so queer misses, I axe ye pardon." "Did you know you were going to be sold to a white man?" "Yes, misses, me happy at dat; nigger massa bad too much, wh te massa him better far; Africa no good place me glad too much to come a white man's country." "Well, what did you do when you were landed?" "Old massa buy me: old misses very good; she make nice bamboo for me (clothing,) teached me 'bout God," said she, "get me christened; me quite happy; me (said she with much exultation) never once punished. Old massa love me, old misses love me, me loved dem; me get good husband; me never have sore heart but once, when my H.—(her only child) go dead. Misses, oh, she handsome too much; take pain in side, day do all for her, but God say no; and so she go dead, and so me just take young H—, (a young Negro woman, upon the estate, of the same name as her own daughter); she have no daddy or mamma, and me take her for my own, being, as I was. her god-mamma." The principal enjoyment of this poor woman was in telling old stories to the family, but the servants were very harsh to her, and I frequently caught the little Negroes under a sand-box tree, pelting her while she lay at the open house-door with hard green mangoes, which they gathered for the purpose.

The following anecdotes also relate to a "native African." This man, however, was of Trinidad; the former ones were of St. Vincent.

Every Negro house on Laurel Hill estate was quite equal to those that I have described in the first volume of this work, as the general abodes of Negroes. They had their plaintain-leaf mattresses, as we also had, in general use. Their pillows and bolsters were feathers of their own purchasing; and in the article of sheets and linen, I seldom found any deficiency in any Negro of good character. Some of course have much finer linen than others but there are few who do not lay up some "Irish cloth," as they call it, for their burial. Attachment to respectable dress (I do not mean mere finery, such as jewels, &c.) is always a proof of civilization; and some Negroes are most ridiculous dandies. We had several of such at Laurel Hill. S., the head boiler-man at laurel Hill, was invariably a dandy; and it was quite a picture to see him at the teach, watching the sugar, with his air of authority, and shirt collar stuck up to his ears. He was a native African,—a Coromantiee, of a very grave and sedate deportment, and exceedingly reserved as regarded his former life. Upon my first visit to Laurel Hill boiling-house, with my children and their governess, he advanced and made a very dignified bow,—wished us all hearth and happiness, and stooping down, with a piece of white chalk, he put, as I have already said as usual, a mark on our feet; and we got another bow in return for our Spanish dollar. S. then ushered us all through the works of the sugar manufactory; when we tasted hot liquor and cold liquor, and pan sugar, the best of all. This is the remains of the sugar that hardens in the spout, which conveys the sugar from the teach to the wooden coolers. I asked one day, if he remembered Africa? "A little misses" Would you like to return there and see it again? "No misses, me country nigger very wicked,—me no wish to see 'em again." Do you think them more wicked than Negroes here—do they steal and lie more, and are they more apt to quarrel and fight? "Misses, white lady know nothing of Africa, in my part; dey bad too much, me cannot tell you how bad." S.'s look at this moment, was one so expressive of a determination that seemed to say ask no more that I stopped the conversation. Some time after I mentioned this conversation with S. to D. one of the pleasantest and mildest-mannered female Negroes I ever saw. She said, "Misses, it's well you no ask S. no more question;" and she shook her head and looked very wise; "his country, misses, wicked too much," In a half mysterious whisper she added, "Misses, S be one Coromantee! and oh! misses, da Coromantee eat men, misses, S. be one very good nigger; but me misses, da Coromantee blood be in him." S. was a good workman; but it required great tact to keep him in humour; he was to be talked to always as a man of rank and authority, and in fact he had that about him which made it impossible for any one to dare to use any freedom with him. If any little Negro forgot to say Sir to him, he was sure of a blow that would make him remember in future.

evening, hearing that S. was poorly, I went to him a visit. I found him in his calico dressing- clean shirt, and white trousers—his head was with a Madras handkerchief; and he was lying s sofa, with three as niece piliows to recline upon sible with clean linen slips, as white as snow. d a comfortable basin of chicken-soup, with a boiled rice beside him. And is this thought who had he been left in his own country, ve probably been regaling on his fellow-cre- e talked very sensibly; and thanked me po- coming to see him; but I always took care in to a void any allusion to country. S. has ed himself.

rning the Negroes themselves we shall make nore extract; it relates to the boiling-house, s been represented as a scene of great hard-

who represent the season of sugar-making of oppression to the Negro, must either be ant or else very determined to misrepresent f is quite true that there is more work t it is a work that the Negroes like. It is th f mirth and jollity; they look forward to crop ti West India harvest), and speak of its ge er and nearer with joy, not with dread; an unanswerable fact, that during crop-time the diminishes; and such is the fun, and suc feasting upon canes, hot and cold liquor, and that even the most obstinate skulkers at o re then much seldomer absent. The stock ve much more work to perform; neverth they have plenty of cane-tops and mola they also get fat and healthy. The maste anager, and overseer, work harder too; and t no one to relieve them and take their place ever heard any complain. It was known to be ary duty, and the general cheerfulness spreading aspect over us all. In Trinidad, as in St. there is a contest who is to cut the last cane foison; and there is a dance at the conclusion e master supplies the requisites for a merry-

It is a urrence, when the boiling-house is not shut up o'clock at night. The people, daring sugar-m re divided into what are called spells; and thos rk at extra hours on Monday, do not come on ll Thursday. It is of the utmost consequence off the crop in dry weather; for the time and required to boil sugar in showery weather is m nsive; and the quality of the sugar is much de d.

Here, demonstrated the absurdity of any division o between the master and Negro; and the absol sity that the labour of the one should be at the f the other, as regards time. The work of a estate is nothing compared to that of a sugar est he whole labour is performed in the shade; but es prefer a sugar estate notwithstanding. We o Negroes from a cocoa estate, who came upon ar one at their own resquest; and when a Ne e with a message from a cocon estate to Laurel H said the very small of the sugar was delightful to and he was quite happy to get liquor, hot or to drink, and a bit of sugar to take home.

I have oft d Mr. C. say to a Negro, after six o'clock, and he had taken his bundle of grass to the stock, y which is the concluding one of every day,— y are you here in the boiling-house? you nothing to do here; go home and get your and go to bed, and take a good rest against row," "Massa," was the invariable answ me roast me yam in da copper-hole, a some hot liquor." Then there was the j ke, augh, and the song going round; and I often sa the boiling-house, after regular work was ove inded me of a blacksmith's shop in the Scotch v where all the gossip of the day was sure to be d. Sometimes, indeed, S's. dignity was offen the familiar dialogues going on, and he would t nd and tell them "to go out, or not keep such n re."

The labour of egroes was never such as to prevent their having e at night;—and really I cannot conceive of p who are overworked, prefering dancing to bed, ill being robust, healthy, and happy. Where s really physicial suffering, it will be easily seen the best and most well dismembler cannot d one on this head. Among all the Negroes I seen in towns, and on estates, I never s one deformed person—old young, and mid ed. I never saw or heard, of an ideot or any e Negro, a fact I think well worth recording. of our people was occasionally liable to a taciturn at times amounted to despondency. He so indulged in drinking to excess; with that one excepted, he was a good faithful Negroe. In 18 hout any assigned cause, he committed suicide.

They who imagi e West Indies to be a country of luxury for the W population, will learn the details of their mode ing with surprise. We can only give the follo sketch of a planter's domestic economy; whi not, however, contain more than a very small p of the hardships he is compelled to submit to.

Fish forms the ch of all classes of white people; and varied by a or pork, is the daily dinner. Irish mess, beef, and are used in every family: and the Creole soups also much liked—they are never made altogethe th fresh meat; either salt beef or pork is used, t on them; with, at times, salt fish. Puddings an et dishes of any kind are little used in families, ept upon rare occasions, the material requisite either puddings or pies being exorbitantly dea that the common family dinner of a West India er is much inferior, both in quantity and quality that of people in the very middling ranks of life a e; while the high price of all the real necessari life, renders living upon a limited income little th what would be be called misery in England. H many families are there at this moment, whose da consists daily of jack-fish, and either a roaste plantain, or yam, with occasionally, as a treat, a of salt pork. The jack-fish is indeed an excelle ish, resembling the herring in size, and somewha flavour also; but I suspect our lawyers' and chant families, &c. at home would look upon this a ry poor daily living, and would by no means think th ade up for it by twice a year giving a great dinne nd eating fat mutton. Those who have been long tled, and who are accustomed to this style o ing, take it very contentedly, and ask their i nate friend "to come and eat fish with them;" but y know this is not the style of living in England; a it is not before a considerable lapse of time that y consider you sufficiently creolized, to invite yo come and eat fish; and when they do, it is a sure h that they consider you no longer as a ceremonio ister.

I was, therefore, as I before marked, nearly two years in the West Indies be all this opened upon me,—I say opened, for it s the cause of unfolding and explaining the mo es of many actions, which I had before condemned misconstrued, considering them as originating in oice rather than in necessity. I saw my error; not o in this, but being now, as it were, more behind scenes, I was convinced, that although a casual ob ver generally will conclude all Creoles to be lazy, luxurious, ignorant, proud, and even deficient in feeling, that the cause of his hastily adopting such sentiments, proceeds first from coming out firmly persuaded that a Creole must be all this; and secondly, from seeiug only the outside of society; for mixing as a stranger with the colonists at these sumptuous dinners, he little dreams that a fried jack-fish, or salted fish, and plantains, is the colonist's daily fare: he sees them listless and unemployed during the evening, but he does not know what fatigues they have undergone during the day; and himself newly arrived, with all the advantages of an European constitution, he makes no allowance for the relaxed state of their constitutions which have suffered during perhaps twenty years from the effects of a tropical sun.

He sees them speak peremptorily to their servants, and in argument maintain the necessity, in the present state of Negro civilization that corporal punishment should not be entirely done away with by law; but the new comer knows nothing, little or nothing, of the real state of Negro civilization: he is totally unaware of the difficulty experienced in managing Negroes; or if he has just begun to feel it personally, he blames not the Negro; but argues with boldness that the difficulty arises wholly from the bad system of slavery around him; so that, without even emancipation, he is sure that mildness, and just humane management, will make it quite as easy to manage Negroes as white servants, and he therefore is shocked with what he considers the want of true feeling, humanity, and justice in the white population.

The greatest cause of inconvenience to the White settler of the West Indies is not the economy with which he is compelled to provide his table, or furnish his abode; neither does he complain of the heat, which he contrives bear pretty well, or to avoid; neither has he so much as is usually thought to find fault with the insalu the climate;—the pest o the West Indi insects. Mrs. Carmichael describes them as th of never-ceasing annoyance. We shall not enter curious details she gives of the prevalence of the insect plague; for we have already occupied all the space we can give to the work, save for one extract containing an account of one of the most remarkable incidents in the whole round of natural history.

One morning my a ten ion was arrested at Laurel Hill by an unusual number of black birds, whose appearance was foreign to me; they were smaller, but not unlike an English crow: and were perched on a calibash tree near the kitchen. I asked D., who at that moment came up from the garden, what could be the cause of the appearance of so many of those black birds? She said, "Misses, dem be a sign of the blessing of God; dey are not be blessing, but only de sign, as we say, of God's blessing. Misses, you'll see afore noontime, how the ants will come and clear the houses.' At this moment I was called to breakfast, and thinking it was some superstitious idea of D's, I paid no further attention to it. In about two hours after this, I observed an uncommon number of chasseur-ants crawling about the floor of the room: my children were annoyed by them, and seated themselves on a table where their legs did not communicate with the floor. They did not crawl upon my persons, but I was now surrounded by them. Shortly after this, the walls of the room became covered by them; and next they began to take possession of the tables and chairs. I now thought it necessary to take refuge in an adjoining room, separated only by a few ascending steps from the one we occupied; and this was not accomplished without great care and generalship; for had we trodden upon one we should have been summarily punished. There were several ants on the step of the stair, but they were not nearly so numerous as in the room we had left: but the upper room presented a singular spectacles, for not only were the floor and the walls covered like the other room, but the roof was covered also.

The opening rafters of a West India house, at all times afford shelter to a numerous tribe of insects, more particularly the cockroach; but now their destruction was inevitable The chasseur-ants, as if trained for battle, ascended in regular thick files to the rafters, and threw down the cockroaches to their comrades on the floor, who as regularly marched off with the dead bodies of cockroaches, dragging them away by their united efforts with amazing rapidity. Either the cockroaches were stung to death on the rafters, or else the fall killed them. The ants never stoped to devour their prey, but conveyed it all to their store-house. The windward windows of this room were glass, and a battle now ensued between the ants and the jack spaniard, on the panes of glass. The jack-spaniard, may be called the wasp of the West Indies; it is twice as large as a British wasp and its sting is in proportion more painful. It builds its nest in trees and old houses, and sometimes in the rafters of a room. The jack spaniards were not quite such easy prey, for they used their wings, which not one cockroach had attempted. Two jack-spaniards, hotly pursued on the window, alighted on the dress of one of my children. I entreated her to sit still, and remain quiet. In an almost inconceivably short space of time, a party of ants crawled upon her frock, surrounded, covered the two jack-spaniards, and crawled down again to the floor, dragging off their prey, and doing the child no harm.

From this room I went to the adjoining bed-chamber and dressing room, and found them equally in possession of the chasseurs. I opened a large military chest full of linens, which had been much infested; for I was determined to take every advantage of such able hunters. I found the ants already inside. I suppose they must have got in some opening at the hinges. I pulled out the linens on the floor, and with them hundreds of cockroaches, not one of which escaped.

We now left the house, and went to the chambers built at a little distance; but these also were in the same state. I next proceeded to open a store room at the end of the other house, for a place of retreat; but to get the key, I had to return to the under room, where the battle was now more hot than ever; the ants had commenced an attack upon the rats and mice; and, strange as it may appear, they were no match for their apparently insignificant foes. They surrounded them (as it t ey had the insect tribe,) covered them over, and dragged them off with a celerity and union of strength that no one who has not watched such a scene can comprehend. I did not see one mouse or rat escape, and I am sure I saw a score carried off during a very short period. We n xt tried the kitchen—for the store room and boy's pantry were already occupied, but the kitchen was equally a field of battle, between rats, mice, cockroaches, and ants killing them. A huckster negro came up selling cakes, and seeing the uproar, and the family and servants standing out in the sun, he said. "Ah, misses, you've got the blessing of God to-day, and a great it be to get such a cleaning." I think it was about ten when I first observed the ants; about twelve, the battle was formidable, and soon after one o'clock, the great strife began with the rats and mice; and about three, the houses were cleared. In a quarter of an hour more, the ants began to decamp, and soon, not one was to be seen within doors. But the grass round the house was full of them, and they seemed now feasting on the remnants of their prey, which had been left on the road to their nests, and so the feasting continued till about four o'clock, when the black birds, who had never been long absent from the calibash and pois-doux trees in the neighbourhood, darted down among them, and destroyed by millions those who were too sluggish to make good their retreat. By five o'clock, the whole was over; before sun down, the Negro houses were also cleared out in the same way; and they told me they had seen the black birds hovering about the almond trees close to the Negro houses, as early as seven in the morning. I never saw those black birds before or since, and the Negroes assured me that they never were seen but at such times.—*Spectator, August* 10

Sir Harry Coodricke died lately at his residence, Ravensdale Park, in the county of Louth. Sir Harry had enjoyed but a very few years the princely estates left him by his uncle, the late Lord Clermont. He had made great improvements both at the Park, and at his other residence in Louth, Clermont Park. Some other works, which would have given employment to numbers, were, we understand, contemplated by Sir Harry. He was a benevolent man and an excellent landlord. His premature death will be severely felt by all classes.—*Newry Telegraph.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No 9, Church Lane, where all communications addressed to EDITOR, are received.